

LAST CHAPTER IN A PITIFUL STORY

Gilbert Islanders Returned From
Guatemala Plantations.

MOST OF ORIGINAL PARTY DEAD.

Blackbirding in the South Seas—Recollections of the "Tahiti"—The Helen W. Almy Carries a Cargo of Human Freight—The New King.

The bark Helen W. Almy, which was chartered to carry home the human cargo of Gilbert Islanders which the ill-fated "blackbird" Montserrat took to Central America more than five years ago, arrived in port yesterday afternoon from Butaritari, after having long since been given up as lost by her owners, says the San Francisco Examiner of August 8.

It was in 1890 that Captain Ferguson conceived the scheme of furnishing cheap labor to the Guatemalan planters from the Gilbert Islands. Ferguson had sailed in the South Seas and was well acquainted with the habits of the natives and with the rulers of the groups. He made a contract with the planters to furnish 300 men, women and children at so much a head, the King of the Gilberts being one of the parties to the contract. Ferguson chartered the brig Tahiti in San Francisco, ostensibly for a trading voyage in the South Seas, and left here in command of the vessel in person.

The fateful voyage of the Tahiti is still fresh in the memories of men who have to do with shipping. Very unexpectedly one day she appeared at Drake's bay, having been blown many miles out of her course. During her stay in the bay the secret of her mission leaked out. Penned up below deck like so many cattle were 270 Gilbert Islanders of both sexes and all ages, consigned to the planters of Guatemala. The Government confessed its lack of power to interfere in the traffic of human beings, and the Tahiti sailed away with her cargo of "blackbirds."

The vessel was found several months later, bottom up, off the Central American coast. She had been capsized and not a soul on board was saved.

Captain Ferguson had remained in San Francisco and made arrangements to send a vessel for another cargo of the islanders. The second venture was more successful, about 300 natives being delivered over to their masters.

After this Captain Ferguson went in to partnership with Captain Blackburn of the steamer Montserrat, and together they landed about 500 more Gilbert Islanders to the planters.

It was part of the planters' contract to return the islanders to their homes at the expiration of their term of service, and this is how the Helen W. Almy happened to be chartered for her mission. She left here the latter part of January for Ocos, and was to proceed to Butaritari, from whence she was to return home direct. She should have been here two months ago. As the days wore on and she failed to put in her appearance, the owners grew uneasy lest she should have met with the fate of the Tahiti. Finally they gave her up as lost.

The log of the bark touching on the islanders is a sad chapter to the dramatic story of the barter in human flesh. Out of the 800 natives who were carried to Ocos, only 225 returned to their island home. About thirty elected to remain in Guatemala. The rest had succumbed to the malarial air of Central America and were laid to rest in the soil.

"We expected to have about 400 or 500 passengers," said Captain Pederson, but when we reached Ocos there were but 227. The rest had died, except 28 or 30 who refused to return to their homes. On the trip to Butaritari two of the men died and two children were born on the voyage. The natives seemed pleased with their surroundings on board ship, but showed no signs as to whether they were pleased at going home or not. During the voyage they were kept below most of the time, being brought on deck for airing when the weather was fine. What became of them after they got ashore—I do not know, for our work was done when we landed them in the boats.

"The old King who had contracted for the natives had died some time before we reached the islands. I do not know how the islanders fared on the plantations, but they all seemed to have money."

"The new King is a son of the old man, and he is about 16 years of age. When he first got into power he proceeded to run things with a pretty hard hand, but he was speedily calmed down. He strutted about considerably until the British Commissioner told him that if he did not behave himself he would take his throne away from him. This had the effect of quieting the young monarch, and he held the throne, and his peace too."

"We came up from Butaritari in ballast, as it was intended we should, and our long trip was partly due to the bad condition of the ship and partly to adverse winds. We missed the trades entirely. While at Butaritari I engaged four natives to clean the vessel's bottom of grass and barnacles. They did fairly well and helped us along on our voyage, but the ship has still lots of grass clinging to her."

AZTEC COMING WITH COAL.
Will Take Cargo From Nanaimo For Pacific Mail.

Before the Pacific Mail steamer Aztec, now in this port, returns to the Panama way run, where she has been engaged since she came around the Horn from London, she will make a trip as a collier from Nanaimo to Honolulu, says the Chronicle of August 8.

The ships employed by the Mail Company in traveling between the Central American way ports seldom come to San Francisco unless in need of repairs, and as the Aztec came here in almost perfect condition and carrying a light cargo, nothing that could not easily have been handled by the regular Panama liners, considerable surprise was caused by her arrival here a few days ago.

The Pacific Mail Company has to keep a supply of coal at Honolulu to replenish the bunkers of its China steamers, and ordinarily this fuel comes from the mines of New South Wales, Australia, where the Newcastle miners struck work late last spring, the supply of Australian coal was shut off, and though one large colliery has started up, there is a great fleet of empty vessels lying in wait for cargoes in Newcastle harbor. In fact very little coal has come out of New South Wales since the strike began. As a result the fuel reserve of the Pacific Mail Company at Honolulu ran low. A few weeks ago the Mail Company received the news that its Hawaiian coal reserve must be replenished, and soon; and then it was decided to bring the Aztec up from Panama and let her carry a cargo from Nanaimo to Honolulu. It is expected that after one trip the Aztec will return to the Panama way port business, as the Australian coal must begin coming this way again soon.

POLICE COURT NOTES.

Chinese Gamblers Galore Come Up
Before the District Judge.

The four batches of Chinamen arrested Sunday for gambling were up in the police court for trial yesterday morning. There were thirty-one cases in all, thirteen of which plead guilty and were sentenced the usual fine of \$10 and costs. The remainder plead not guilty and were discharged.

Ah Kau plead guilty to the charge of selling spirituous liquor without a license. Sentence suspended.

Ah Hoy and Koon Chat plead guilty to the charge of unlawful possession of opium and were sentenced each to spend one month in jail.

Hi Chong, Yuen Wai and Ah Chung plead not guilty to the charge of assault on Iokepa Kalanau. Found not guilty and discharged.

CASE OF DOG.

There was a case in the police court yesterday morning that proved very interesting to those who were present to hear the testimony. The main point involved was a lot of some dozen or fifteen dogs which live in the premises owned by natives opposite Macfarlane's brewery in Iwilei.

On August 12, Li Chong, Yuen Wai and Ah Chong, three Chinamen who make a business of raising pigs in the vicinity of the brewery at Iwilei, were arrested for assault, on a warrant sworn out by Iokepa Kalanau. The case was postponed until yesterday, when the three Chinamen concerned were found not guilty.

According to the testimony given at the trial, and from stories collected from people living in the vicinity of the brewery, the places of the natives opposite simply swarm with dogs of all colors and descriptions, which, on account of hunger or other reasons, pounce upon passers-by, and animals, to their great discomfort, and at times great pain. They are neither chained nor kept in kennels, but roam about at will.

According to Dr. Monsarrat's testimony, that agent of the Board of Health always carries a number of rocks in his carriage when passing the place early in the morning on his way to the slaughter houses. He affirmed that it was not safe to go past the place without a weapon of some kind as a defense.

Johnson, another witness, in reply to a question asked by Judge De La Vergne in regard to the natives setting the dogs on to Chinamen, replied that they did not need "siding." They were always ready to do that without command. He said that he never went past the place without a club or a pocketful of rocks.

Iokepa Kalanau, the complaining witness, put on a very aggrieved look when he took the stand, and swore that the three Chinamen had attacked him at about 11 o'clock on the evening of August 11th, and had treated him in a shameful manner. Yuen Wai hit him over the head with a rope, Ah Chong clubbed him with a stick, and Li Chong did the same act with a board.

How Iokepa could have imagined all these things is a point beyond comprehension, but he was the only one who said what he did. The Chinamen all said that the dogs ran after them, that they beat them off and that Iokepa attacked one of the number with a board torn from the fence near by.

The dogs have been retired by the natives to the back of the premises since the trouble, but it is only a matter of time until they will be allowed to run out into the public highway again.

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**DAY SESSION OF
SUMMER SCHOOL**

Exhibit of Needlework From the
Kailua School.

DR. DRESSLER'S PEDAGOGY CLASS

Effect of Divided Attention to Teaching—The Class in Methodology.
How Children Should be Taught.
Application a Formal Step, Etc.

A very neat picture of a steamship done in needle work lies on the desk of the reception room in the High School. It is the work of a twelve-year old girl in the Kailua, Hawaii, school. Next year the Summer School will probably have a regular department for exhibitions from various schools.

The class in Nature Study this morning were called upon to report the growth of the seeds they had planted; the drawing class has left a vacancy as there is no one to take Miss French's place. Miss Duncan was absent this morning and Mr. Townsend took her class in methods of teaching reading.

The afternoon work began as usual with Dr. Dressler in the class in Pedagogy. In the pedagogy the subject of attention was considered and illustrated by some very interesting experiments. Dr. Dressler held up a pointer and requested the class to hold their pencils to one side and look at the pointer while the attention was to be fixed on upon the pencil. This was found to be difficult. The tendency was to turn the eyes to the pencil. He then had the class shut their eyes and listen for taps on the table. As the taps were few and far apart, most of the class found themselves bracing against the desk, pushing against the floor and some even held their breath. "This illustrates," said Dr. Dressler, "the close connection between muscular tension and attention. You would soon tire if kept at this strain. But you are much stronger than the children under your care. Good attention requires a good, strong, rested muscular system. Yet we must have attention." Thirty-five teachers requested to stand up and join hands. Then bidden to shut their eyes, Dr. Dressler touched the first, the first squeezed the hand of the second, the second squeezed the hand of the third and so on around to the last who held up his free hand. The operation was quick and took 11 seconds. Almost one-third of a second to a person. "Too slow. You did not give your full attention." The second repetition reduced the time to 7 seconds. "You see what a difference it makes when you give your whole mind to it. The value of education to the individual is the power it gives. Much of this is right along this line of concentration. Now relax all of your muscles and try to think. Just as soon as you begin to think your muscles stiffen up, do they not? Then the moral is don't let your classes go around."

In the last experiment Mr. Dumas and Mr. Townsend each tried to multiply a row of figures and repeat at the same time the first verse of "Mary had a little lamb." Each gave it up after the first figure. This illustrates the effect of divided attention. A girl goes to a party at night and tries to study geography the next day. The party takes the place of the "lamb," and the geography lesson is in the same condition that the multiplication has been in this experiment. "This principle of muscle tension explains 'mind reading' also. The reader simply notes the muscular activity of the one whose 'mind' is read. We see by this how our thoughts, if they be strong, affect our muscles. The thinking of a good thing tends toward working it out."

Methodology began with the "presentation" of history.

"History should be presented by a topical method," said Dr. Dressler. "You, however, are or ought to be better judges of the method suitable to your class than I am. I can only help you to help yourselves. Here are some hints: "Be careful that your questions lead the child to think of the right thing. It is easy to ask questions; it is hard to question educationally."

"Lead, but let your pupils be free. Give broad but clear directions, so that each pupil may know what is expected of him."

"Use oral method at first, but not too long. The child must get the ability to read and must learn to love reading. Afterwards have them read and then tell you the substance of what they have read."

"The next of the formal steps is comparison. Suppose I were going to com-

pare Oahu and Molokai. I must be well acquainted with the characteristics of each, must I not? It is a much more difficult thing to compare characters or peoples. Therefore comparison in history teaching will come much later than in science teaching. Don't hurry the child. Many things that are easy for you are beyond his reach."

"The next step is abstraction. In finding the greatest common divisor of 12, 18, 24 and 36, I first divide them into their prime factors, then find which factors are common, and then combine these factors to form the greatest common divisor."

"Proceed the same way in history. Analyze your characters, compare the elements, find those common to both or all, as the case may be, and combine these common elements. It is a difficult thing to say 'Washington is like Lincoln' in just such and such conditions. 'Hamlet is like so-and-so in just such a way.' It requires deep thought. Don't try it too early. Yet when the pupil can stand it, give it to him. It is the best kind of strong food."

"Application is the fifth formal step. This must also be handled with care, or we shall get results like the little girl's essay on the cow. She had been taught to make a moral application all ways. So she wrote: 'A cow has four legs, two horns, two eyes and a tail. Therefore we must all be good.' Don't preach. Let your boy read the Life of George Washington and make his own application."

A Christening.

The infant son of Ensign F. H. Brown of the U. S. S. Adams, and Mrs. Brown, was christened in St. Andrew's Cathedral by the Rev. Alex Mackintosh yesterday afternoon in the presence of a large representation of Honolulu society people. Lieutenant Harrison was godfather and Mrs. N. R. Harris godmother. The child was named Spencer Dodge Brown.

Paty-Mott-Smith.

Miss Annie Paty was married to Ernest Mott-Smith at the home of the bride's parents on Nuuanu avenue last night, the ceremony being performed in the presence of the immediate relatives by the Rev. H. H. Parker of Kawaiaho. Mr. and Mrs. Mott-Smith will leave for Hawaii on the Kinaiu this morning.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

A notice of change in sailing time of Kinaiu from Hilo appears today.

Mrs. W. A. Kinney was reported last night as being in a much improved physical condition.

A Japanese prisoner was brought down from Kohala on the Kinaiu yesterday. He is committed on the charge of embezzlement.

Mr. and Mrs. Parker will celebrate their silver wedding at Mana, Hawaii, on August 23rd, surrounded by members of the family. A jolly occasion is sure to be the result.

The Kinaiu brought news of a very heavy rain at Pahala plantation, Kauai, Wednesday, August 12th, and also the fact of the continuation of the work of grinding at that place.

Marshal Brown left for Kailua yesterday morning on business in connection with his department. He will go from Kailua to Hilo, returning on the next trip of the Kinaiu.

A letter was received by the Board of Health last week addressed to "Walter M. Gibson, President of the Board of Health, Honolulu. Mr. Gibson has been dead about eight years."

Myron T. Herrick, of Cleveland, who was one of the committee appointed by the Republican Convention to notify Mr. Hobart of his nomination as Vice-President, visited Hawaii a year ago last May.

Prof. Koebelke leaves today for a tour of Maui and Hawaii. He will visit the volcano and hunt bugs which are found only in that region. He will inspect the various coffee plantations and investigate the conditions.

Miss Anna Paris of Kailua, Hawaii, a passenger on the Australia, will visit friends in New York City. Upon her return she will make her permanent home at Pearl City Peninsula, in the house known as "Waterhouse Villa."

The little Chinese girl whose story was published in this paper Friday morning, and who was surrendered by her husband later in the day and locked up at the police station, was released on Saturday upon the request of ex-Judge Magoon and provided for by Mrs. Magoon.

The teachers' excursion to Waianae on Saturday was a successful one. Beside Minister Cooper and Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Dillingham, 156 teachers took part. Through the kindness of Judge Widemann, the grove was thrown open to them, and elegant refreshments served.

John Hassinger, who has been away in the States for several months in the interests of his health, returned yesterday afternoon having arrived in Mahukona on the brig J. D. Spreckels Wednesday, August 12th, just in time to catch the Kinaiu for this port. He is looking in the very best of health and says he is glad to be back on good old Hawaiian soil.

In a letter from Puna, Hawaii, received by the Kinaiu yesterday, the writer expressed himself as follows: "The heat is something terrible here. All vegetable matter seems to be drying up down near the shore, and the springs have all run dry, a very serious matter indeed. As I write, which is just a day before the departure of the Kinaiu for Honolulu, the situation is becoming worse."

The Free Kindergarten Association is very fortunate in being able to engage Miss Lawrence, a graduate of the Kindergarten Training Class of the Cook County Normal School, Chicago, to direct the Honolulu Training Class and supervise the free kindergartens next year. Miss Lawrence is unqualifiedly recommended by Miss Allen, the principal, and by Col. F. W. Parker, whose educational judgment is authoritative in the United States and Europe.

OBJECTIONS TO THE CRITICISM.

A Japanese Christian Says Religion is Growing.

NO DECLINE IN MISSIONARY WORK

Percentage of Christians Increasing.
Students Educated Abroad—Its Influence Has Benefited the Nation.
Many Japanese in High Life, Etc.

MR. EDITOR:—Allow me to contradict in your valuable paper an article published in the Bulletin of August 15th, entitled "Religion in Japan." It is based on a communication received from one of the most influential Japanese business men of Honolulu. Everyone who reads this article knows that the statements are false, but in justice to my race, I deem it advisable to write a few lines.

He commences by stating that the percentage of Christians in Japan is so small as to be insignificant, and winds up by claiming that commercial interests, etc., caused by the knowledge gained from the foreign mercantile class, are the causes of Japan's forward movement. Religion has nothing whatever to do with it.

I read the article over several times, and it made me feel as if I was looking all day for a seed in two bushels of chaff, and when I did find it, the thing was not worth the search. So far as I can see with my naked eye, his seed is "Prejudice."

He may be a successful business man, but I doubt whether he can tackle "Religion," a small but a very difficult word to digest.

It is true that the percentage of Christians is small, but Rome was not built in a day. Small may the percentage be but that it is growing larger and larger yearly shows what an influence Christianity has. Statistics prove that it is not limited only to the coolie class, but a great many of them are from the middle and higher classes. To what facts "one-think-he-is-a-philosopher" has based his statements upon, I do not know, perhaps to the "wheels" that are or have been running in his head.

Rev. D. C. Greene, who is the leader of the Tokio mission under the American Board and who has lived in Japan for the last 25 or 30 years, has contributed a valuable article entitled "The Christian Movement in Japan," in the English edition of the "Far East" of Feb. 20th, 1896. It would do well for our mislead Satanic philosopher to read it.

I quote here a few lines of Rev. B. C. Greene's article:

"The progress of Christianity in Japan since 1873 has been very rapid, far beyond the most sanguine hopes of the missionaries and their constituents. The total number of enrolled Christians including the adherents of the Roman Catholic, Greek and Protestant churches, is not far from 112,000, representing a Christian population of not less than 200,000. There are 770 organized congregations and probably more than that number of unorganized Christian communities. These are cared for by 1300 native ministers, ordained and unordained. The children in Protestant Sunday schools number 30,000, while those in day and boarding schools are over 14,000. These communities and schools are found all over the Empire and everywhere exert an influence out of all proportion to their numbers. Whether we take the Imperial diet, the civil service, the officers and students of the Imperial University as the field of our investigation, the number of Christians will be found several times larger than the normal proportion. Even in the army and navy, Christianity has obtained a firm hold, and the Christian soldiers and sailors have received the hearty commendation of the highest officers. In literature also, while no Christian writer can be said to have gained great eminence, an inspection of the lists of contributors to the goodly number of Christians whose opinions always receive respectful attention."

"Perhaps no better illustration need be given of the high intellectual level to which the Christian community aspires than the large number of its young men who have studied abroad. What the aggregate for the whole Christian community may be, it is impossible to say with any definiteness; but more than eighty such students are to be found in connection with a single ecclesiastical organization. The aggregate is considerably over two hundred. Some of these men have won distinction in the best universities of Europe and America. They are not, it is true, all of them engaged in distinctively Christian work; and some have disappointed the hopes of their friends; but making every reasonable allowance, we yet have a large body of educated Christian men who are in their different ways contributing to the growth of a Christian public sentiment. That such a sentiment is spreading far outside the Christian churches will be admitted by all careful observers."

"The numerous societies working in the interest of social reform are unquestionably due to Christian suggestion. A Buddhist magazine has lately stated that there are not less than two hundred such societies, some under

Buddhist and some under Christian auspices. The agitation which these organizations embody is gaining in power every day. It represents ethical ideals which have been formed under Christian influences, but which have been accepted by tens of thousands who do not call themselves Christians."

Commercial interest and a desire to advance in various ways, caused by the knowledge gained from the foreign mercantile class, are the causes of Japan's forward movement, so says the influential business man (?). True, but who are the foreign mercantile class? Are they not Christians? Who negotiated a treaty with Japan in 1854 which gave to the United States two ports of entry? Was it not Commodore Perry, and did he not represent a Christian nation? What is one of the causes that hastened Japan to enter the family of nations? It is the influence of Christianity. Are these not adequate proofs that there Religion (Christianity) has something to do in building up a nation? I think it has a great deal to do. I hope our philosopher (?) will awake from his somnolence. Perhaps it would be better for him to click, click with the "soroban" (abacus) and increase his exchequer so that he may contribute to the Christian cause.

A JAPANESE WHO BELIEVES IN CHRISTIANITY.
Honolulu, Aug. 17, 1896.

NAPOLEON'S VALUE OF VICTORY.
It Finds a Striking Counterpart in Recent World Triumphs.

Napoleon knew well the value of victory. After Austerlitz the world seemed to him. Fame invited, fortune favored, everything stimulated his aspiring ambition. With growing power he gathered the fruits of victory. And so has it ever been. Success succeeds. A notable illustration of this truth is furnished by the great victories won at the World's Fair in '93 and the California Midwinter Fair in '94 by Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder. Ever increasing sales and popularity have been the result. The people have promptly ratified the official verdicts that declared Dr. Price's, for leavening power, keeping qualities, purity and general excellence the "foremost baking powder in all the world." Quite as quickly as the great Emperor do they know the value of a victory that means world-wide supremacy.

"Painted Red."

The beautiful poinciana regia trees are now in full bloom, and the brilliant scarlet flowers may be seen in many of the lawns fronting on nearly all the streets of the city. From the Masonic Hall to the head of Emma street no less than twenty-eight or thirty of these trees of paradise may be counted, all in full bloom, making a most attractive display. Their numbers seem to be increasing each year, and during July and August the town may be said to be literally "painted red," at least so an enthusiastic tourist remarked.

Defends Mr. Heffernan.

Honolulu, Aug. 17, 1896.
To the Public:—I, the undersigned, do certify that C. A. Heffernan, recently arrested "for investigation," the inference being that he was implicated in a robbery from me of money, was not in my company, nor did I play cards with him in the Pantheon saloon, or anywhere else; nor did I ever accuse Mr. Heffernan of robbing me; nor did I cause his arrest. W. A. SMITH.

Can't Eat

This is the complaint of thousands at this season. They have no appetite; food does not relish and often fails to digest, causing severe suffering. Such people need the toning up of the stomach and digestive organs, which a course of Hood's Sarsaparilla will give them. It also purifies and enriches the blood, cures that distress after eating and

Internal Misery

Only a dyspeptic can know, creates an appetite, overcomes that tired feeling and builds up and sustains the whole physical system. It so promptly and effectively relieves dyspeptic symptoms and cures nervous headaches, that it seems to have almost "a magic touch."

Distress After Eating.
"I have been troubled with indigestion for some time. After eating anything that was sweet I was sure to experience great difficulty and distress. Last fall I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and am glad to say that my stomach trouble has entirely disappeared. I can now eat a hearty meal of almost any kind of food and have no trouble afterwards. Hood's Sarsaparilla has also cured me of nervous spells." JOHN H. HOBBS, HARTFORD, WHEATLAND, IOWA. Such cures prove that

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